

BENEFITS	INCONVENIENTS
<p>GREATER RESISTANCE TO PESTS OF INSECTS THAT AFFECT CROPS</p>	<p>GENE ESCAPE (ESPECIALLY FROM GENETICALLY MODIFIED PLANT MATERIAL): INTRODUCED GENES CAN TRANSFER TO OTHER ORGANISMS BOTH FROM SAME OR DIFFERENT SPECIES</p>
<p>MORE NUTRITIOUS FOOD, THEY ARE RICHER IN VITAMINS OR OTHER NUTRIENTS</p>	<p>GENES CAN MUTATE WITH UNKNOWN EFFECT: INTRODUCED GENES CAN MUTATE AND HAVE HARMING EFFECTS THAT WE DO NOT KNOW YET</p>
<p>MORE PRODUCTIVE FARM ANIMALS: FOR EXAMPLE, THEY GIVE MORE MILK</p>	<p>REDUCTION OF CROP VARIETY: REDUCTION ALSO IN BIODIVERSITY IN NATURE</p>
<p>A HIGHER PRODUCTION IN LESS LAND (SURFACE)</p>	<p>UNKNOWN EFFECTS ON LIVING THINGS. WE DO NOT KNOW YET WHAT TYPE OF EFFECTS THEY COULD HAVE ON ANIMALS SUCH AS BEES OR FUNGI AND BACTERIA FROM THE SOIL</p>
<p>REDUCTION IN THE USE OF PESTICIDES</p>	<p>TRANSFER OF ALLERGENIC GENES: FOR EXAMPLE A GENE INVOLVED IN THE NUT ALLERGY WAS TRANSFERRED FROM A TRANSGENIC OF SOY (THEN THIS SOY WOULD BE ALLERGIC FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE ALLERGIC TO NUTS). THIS SOY WAS NOT SOLD BECAUSE THEY DISCOVER THE RISK ON TIME</p>
<p>BETTER FOOD CONSERVATION DURING STORAGE AND TRANSPORT, WHICH DECREASES WASTING FOOD</p>	<p>LOSS OF FARMERS' ACCESS TO PLANT MATERIAL (THEY DO NOT HAVE THEIR OWN SEEDS). FARMERS THEN NEED TO PAY TO THE COMPANY WHICH SELLS THE TRANSGENIC SEEDS PREVENTING THEM TO PRODUCE AND SAVE THEIR OWN SEEDS</p>